

# Caledonian

# Mercury.

No. 12,138.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1799.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

## Theatre-Royal.

### MR KEMBLE

DOES himself the honour of informing the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, That MRS SIDDONS will make her first appearance in Edinburgh, on **TUESDAY JULY 11TH**, in

#### THE TRAGEDY OF

#### DOUGLAS.

Douglas, MRS SIDDONS: Lord Randolph, Mr BEW: Glenalvon, Mr WOODS;

And the character of Lady Randolph by MRS SIDDONS.

To which will be added,

#### CATHERINE OF PETRUCHIO.

Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes to be taken, at the Box-office of the Theatre.

#### INDIA MUSLINS.

##### W. ALLAN

Having just got to hand from the Company's last Sale, A Capital Assortment of INDIA MUSLINS, particularly A Stripes, Jaccotts, Muls and Long Cloths, takes the liberty of informing the Ladies, that he is now selling them in Whole and Half Piece, at a very trifling advance on the London wholesale prices.

His assortment of Black and White Patent Veils and Cloaks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Thread Laces, Straw Hats, Fan-Flowers and Feathers, &c. is not to be surpassed in town. N. B.—W. A. has received, within these few days, in addition to his extensive and choice assortment of Printed Goods, a few Cambrie Muslim Dresses, entire New Patterns; also, some Pieces of Black Gallicies and Muslins, of a very Superior Colour; the whole of which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms.

No. 7. SOUTH BRIDGE, 8th July, 1799.

TEAS, From 6d. to 1s. per Pound Cheaper than they were, AT SHEPARD'S TEA SHOP,

SOUTH BRIDGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

A Great Fall in the Price of TEAS having taken place at the last Sale of the India Company, he is happy in announcing the same to his Customers and the Public in general; his object is a quick return of money, and a very small profit.

#### PRESENT PRICES.

Fine Souchong Tea that was 6s. is now 5s. per lib.

Souchong and Congou ditto, 5s. 6d. do. 4s. 9d.

Fine Congou ditto, 5s. 6d. do. 4s. 6d.

Congou ditto, 4s. 6d. do. 4s. 4d.

Congou Leaf, from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

Bohea, 2s. 6d. do. 2s. 6d.

Fine Pekon Tea, 7s. now 6s.

Supersine Hyson Green 9s. do. 8s.

Ditto, ditto, 8s. do. 7s. 6d.

Fine Hyson Green, 7s. do. 6s. 6d.

Hyson Green, 6s. do. 5s. 6d.

Superior Cochineal Tea, 12s. do. 11s.

Superfine Gun Powder, 11s. now 10s.

Patent Cocoa—Chocolates—Raw and Roasted Coffee, with Fresh Spiceries and Groceries of the best qualities, at low prices.

Sugars to Tea Customers at prime cost.

R. B.—Dealers supplied on the lowest terms possible.

SAFETY FISH AND SALT FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public auction, at the Warehouse of Ramsay, Williamson, & Co. Leith, on **Thursday the 11th of July**, at 12 o'clock noon.

39 Barrels of SALT FISH—and

A Quantity of FOREIGN SALT.

Being the cargo of the fishing vessel, the Stadt Arundahl, sent to his Majesty's sloop of war Victor, John Rennie, Esq. Commander.

RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, & CO. Agents.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within William Mudie's Auction Room, opposite the Exchange, on Friday the 19th instant, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE HOGSHEADS OF PRIME GEORGIA TOBACCO. To be put up in such lots as may be most agreeable to the purchasers.

The Samples and conditions of Sale to be seen at our Counting-house three days previous to that of the sale, on the morning of which the samples will be removed to the Auction Room.

The whole of this Parcel of Tobacco (equal to a ton James River) was carefully selected by the shippers, and particularly intended for this market, which being to be sold without reserve, makes it an object worthy the attention of manufacturers and dealers. ARCHD. CAMPBELL & CO.

CLASGOW, July 2, 1799.

NAVIGATION.

BETWEEN LONDON, LEITH, AND BERWICK.

THE OLD SHIPPING COMPANY OF BERWICK having been solicited by many of their Friends to load and deliver their vessels at a wharf, being more safe and convenient than in the Stream—the Company therefore give notice, That their Vessels will occupy the Wharf facing Burr Street, Lower East Smithfield, (hitherto Brian's), now to be called *The Leith and Berwick Wharf*, where there is an extensive and convenient accommodation for the reception of all kinds of goods.

The Old Shipping Company have at present Ten Vessels constantly employed between London, Leith, and Berwick.—They have two New Vessels on the stocks, of 130 tons each, one of which will be ready for sea in a few weeks hence, the other in October next; all fitted up in the most commodious manner for Goods and Passengers. With these, and occasional Hired Vessels, it is the intention of the Company to sail three Vessels weekly for Leith and Berwick. Goods for Leith will go in Vessels direct, without calling at Berwick.

Mess. PAXTON and LAURIE, at the Wharf, London, Wm. GRINLY, Leith, and RICHARD TOD, Berwick, will carefully forward goods in the most expeditious and cheap manner, and every exertion will be made by the Company to merit a continuation of those favours which they have enjoyed from their Friends and the Public for nearly forty years.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Berwick Old Shipping Company's Smack, CERES PACKET,

THOMAS BRUCE, Master,

Will take in goods till Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, when she will sail.

Old Shipping Co's Office, Leith, WM. GRINLY, Agent, 5th July 1799.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smack, KELSO PACKET,

ROBERT MOOR, Master—and

S P R I G H T L Y PACKET,

J. TAYLOR, Master,

Will take in goods till Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock; and the Sprightly till Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, when they will sail.

Union Shipping Co's Office, Leith, July 8, 1799.

FRENCH PRIVATEER FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public auction, at the Office of Ramsay, Williamson, & Co. Leith, on **Thursday the 11th July** current, at twelve o'clock noon.

The French Linger Privateer,

LE RUSE, of 14 GUNS,

And her Rigging, Sails, and Stores.

Taken in the North Sea by his Majesty's sloop of war Kite, Charles Lydiard, Esq. Commander.

RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, & CO. Agents.

Just Published, an Imperial Paper, By PRESTON, No. 97, Strand, London, And G. THOMSON, Edinburgh,

IN FOUR BOOKS, OR TWO VOLUMES,

SELECT SCOTISH SONGS,

In their most simple and approved form, including the lively as well as the Tender and Plaintive Airs,—and also the most admired IRISH AIRS.

WITH A DELICATE ACCOMPANIMENT,

AND A CHARACTERISTIC

INTRODUCTION & CONCLUSION.

To each Song, composed for the PIANO FORTÉ & Violin,

BY PLEYEL & KOZELUCH;

Who have also formed many of the Airs into DUETS,

by adding a Second-voice Part.

The POETICAL Part will be found worthy of the Music. Every good Old Song is retained, and, instead of the doggerel and infip Rhymes which defaced so many of the Airs, the admirable and interesting Songs of BURNS are substituted; about FIFTY of which were written purposely for this work, and never published before.

And for the sake of those familiar with the Scotch Dialect, English Verses, perfectly adapted to the Airs, are here given in addition to most of the Scotch Songs.

The books may be had separately at 10s. 6d. each. SUBSCRIBERS who take the four books, and those only, will receive two appropriate finished Engravings, by PATON THOMSON, London, from Designs by HAMILTON and ALLAN.

\* PLEYEL'S SONATAS, with Scotch Airs for the Piano Forte, may be had as above. All other Sonatas of this kind, published in Pleyel's name, are spurious.

TWENTY-THIRD OF THE PRESENT MONTH,

JULY,

THE IRISH STATE LOTTERY BEGINS DRAWING.

SCHEME.

No. of Value of Total

Prizes Value each. Value

3 of £10,000 L. 30,000

3 5,000 15,000

4 2,000 8,000

5 1,000 5,000

10 500 3,000

30 200 1,000

60 50 3,000

8,000 10 80,000

Part of the capital prizes will be determined as under, viz.

First-drawn 19th day L. 2000

Do. 21st day 5000

Do. 23d day 10,000

TICKETS AND SHARES

Are now selling at every

Licensed Office, and the

prizes will be paid as usual on

demand.

Persons in the country re-

mitting Post-Office orders,

cash by the mail or stage-

coaches, to any Lottery Of-

fice of credit, will have tickets

or shares sent them on the same

terms as if personally present.

AT Last Year Irish Tickets rose to upwards of Eight Guineas, with a rebellion and foreign enemy in that kingdom. Tranquillity is now restored, and the demand for Tickets and Shares greater than in former Lottery, of course they will rise considerably before the Drawing. Those who purchase immediately will get them at the lowest rates, which is now JULY 1,

Tickets—L. 8 3 0

Half L. 4 6 0 Eighth L. 1 2 6

Fourth 2 4 0 Sixteenth 6 11 6

OFFICE FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SEAMEN.

APRIL 10. 1797.

THERE being a want of SURGEONS MATES to serve in

His Majesty's Navy, the Commissioners for Sick and

Wounded Seamen hereby give notice to such Gentlemen as are

willing to serve therein. That they may, on application at this

Office, receive letters for examination before the Surgeon's

Company of London; or, if more agreeable to the parties, by applying to Dr Hamilton of the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh,

they may receive letters for examination before the Royal Col-

lege of Surgeons at that place, and afterwards be appointed to

ships according to their qualifications.

His Majesty has been pleased to direct, by his order in Coun-

cil, dated 28th May 1795, that the pay of Surgeons Mates should be increased; and the Right Honourable the Lords

Commissioners of the Admiralty have, by their order of the

19th of November 1796, directed that further encouragement

should be given, the particulars of which may be known by

applying to Dr Hamilton, as above, or to Mr Wood, Surgeon

to Prisoners of War at Edinburgh.

As at the time such statements are delivered, certificates are

given by the Commissioners, or their Secretary, containing

private marks by which the assessments are afterwards to be

made, they think it their duty to recommend the statements of

Income to be brought her by the persons interested, or to be

sent by a confidential clerk.

&lt;p

Mr Pitt moved that the House do resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the amount of the national debt. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr Pitt, in the present view of the question, did not think he should have occasion to take up much of the time of the Committee, as his object was to state the difference betwixt the resolutions which he intended submitting to the Committee, and those which Mr Tierney had submitted, to supply some omissions and to draw such deductions as he conceived the premises would bear him out in. In the first place, that Hon. Gentleman and he differed with respect to time; he had taken the public debt as it stood now, and at the commencement of the war; he thought the comparison would be much fairer to go farther back, and to take it at the conclusion of the last war in 1784. This, in his own opinion, was the true mode, if Gentlemen wished to compare the ability of the country, instead of beginning at the close of a period of a prosperous peace; he would, therefore, carry this principle, namely, the close of the last war, throughout all his calculations. Mr Tierney ought to distinguish that part which does not fall on this country, viz. the 12 millions borrowed for Ireland, and the 35 millions to be extinguished by the tax on income. Here the Hon. Member entered into a minute detail, to shew that the Hon. Gentleman's (Mr T.) statements on this head were exaggerated. In 1786 the sinking fund stood at one million, but by accompanying every new creation of capital with a proportional sinking fund, it now amounted to one 16th part of the whole funded debt; so that notwithstanding the increase of the national debt, we were now more near to a total liberation from that burden than we were at the end of last war.

The Hon. Gentleman, in his calculation, had also omitted the one million set apart for the reduction of the national debt in one period, and included it in another; he thought it might have been included in both, or omitted in both. Having made some remarks on this point, he proceeded to the next head, the unfunded debt and outstanding demands. The unfunded debt consisted of Exchequer and Navy bills, and the outstanding debt of different articles. The outstanding debt was always greater in time of war than in peace, and which included many sums which had been defracted in the preceding year, to the amount of three millions and upwards, and provisions had been made to the total amount of five millions, which ought to be deducted from the seventeen millions of unfunded debt, as stated by the Hon. Gentleman; so that with those deductions which swelled his statements, the difference betwixt the Hon. Gentleman (Mr T.) and he amounted to about forty-seven millions. The increase of the permanent revenue, which had maintained itself every year, was an incontrovertible proof of the wealth of the country, contrary to the example of all former wars. At the first period of the last war, it was 11,000,000; in 1799, 14,574,000. If Gentlemen would turn their eyes to the state of the trade and commerce of the country, the prospect was not less pleasing.

In 1784, according to the Custom-house calculations, which he was ready to confess were not to be considered as a true comparison, it amounted to 13 millions; in 1799 to 25 millions; so that in that space our trade had increased nearly two to one. The exports of British manufactures, at the Custom-house valuation, which is considerably below the value, was also considerably increased—our imports were as satisfactory. The exports of foreign merchandise in 1784 were 4 millions, in 1799 14 millions, which, on an average proportion, was two and three to one. The total expenses within the present year, were great and heavy; but with all that pressure, looking at the collective wealth of the country, the vigour and opulence of the nation, he was happy to say, that our resources were equal to all without breaking on our capital, or undermining the prosperity of the country. With respect to the statement of our expences for the current year, he was not disposed to differ very much from the Hon. Gentleman, except in a sum about 600. as to the rest, the Honourable Member, as far as he could examine that article, was perfectly correct. As to the Imperial loan he was not prepared to recognize that loan as a permanent charge on this country. The Honourable Gentleman, in order to swell his accounts, had also included the management of the revenue; this was a new article, which never had been introduced in such a manner before. With respect to the peace establishment, the Honourable Gentleman (Mr T.) had included several articles which he, Mr Pitt, conceived to be of a temporary nature.

Here the Right Hon. Gentleman went into a string of calculations for the purpose of confirming what he had just said, and to shew that the peace establishment would not exceed 24 millions. The Right Hon. Gentleman then called the attention of the Committee to the peace establishment at the conclusion of the last war. It could not be expected, undoubtedly, that the peace establishment would immediately find its level at the extent of the present war. The expence must necessarily continue during the time that we are to call our forces from distant stations, until we reduced our armies and navy. As to the income tax, on which the Hon. Gentleman seemed to lay so much stress, he would take it at the sum originally estimated. The Committee would recollect that this was a tax newly imposed, and of course that the returns were imperfect, but he was determined to adopt such measures as would raise it to the sum of ten millions: for if such means were not made use of, the system which the wisdom of Parliament had adopted would be weakened, and which promises to be so beneficial, so that he hoped the measure would be rigorously enforced to prevent any evasions, nay even to increase the rate of that contribution, rather than to let it fall short of the sum at which it was originally estimated. The application of this tax on the return of peace ought to be generally known.

He wished to state to the public the beneficial effects of it. It would be at their option how long they wished to entail this tax on themselves, if they wish to diminish the means of its extinction. Supposing the war to terminate in 1800, this ten millions would redeem the debt contracted in this year, and fifteen millions in the next, in four years and a half. The expence of the present war, compared with our former wars, however large in itself, was less expensive than any one of them. The voice of the country called for the most vigorous prosecution of it; so that, looking at the amount of our expences, we should not stop short, but in a manly and decided manner employ the most effectual means of raising the supplies within the year, instead of protracting the burthen by diffusing it over future

years. By the adoption of the present system, the loan of this and next year will be extinguished at the end of the war, in four years and a half, or in five at farthest; but by the former system of funding, it would not be extinguished in less than forty years, whilst the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr T.) when he touched on this subject in a former debate, had stated, in time of peace the public would repine that the income tax should be continued for five years; but if they were taught a similar burthen was to be imposed on them for four or five years, it would, in his view of the question, make a difference. Here the Right Hon. Gentleman went into a variety of calculations. That when the old sinking fund had reached its maximum, together with the temporary income tax, both would rapidly tend to reduce the national debt.

With respect to the national debt, which drew serious apprehensions from many friends, and from our enemies the most triumphant presages of rapid destruction, it must be matter of joy to the former, and of pain and disappointment to the latter, to learn that in the debt incurred, the present just and necessary debt, by pursuing the system since adopted, will be extinguished in 1833, or 1840 at farthest; and in addition to this, permanent taxes to the amount of nineteen millions would be set free. This was no idle speculation, founded on vague estimation or seductive calculations, but it must be a pleasing reflection to all that heard him, and to the public at large, that in the period he had just stated, permanent taxes to the amount of eighteen or nineteen millions would be set at liberty from the mere operation of the old and new sinking fund, and the income tax; so that, if this system was not adopted, the national debt in 47 years would amount to the enormous sum of nine hundred millions. The Right Hon. Gentleman then took a wide view of our resources, in order to shew that the increase of our trade was more than double to the increase of our burthens. Our resources then were certain, our prospects clear, and the system so wisely adopted, that he hoped it would be out of the reach of accident.

With a view then to the ultimate liberation of the country from its burthens, we were called on to proceed in the same steady course in which we had so happily set out—to the mortification of the enemies of this country—to the enemies of its greatness. We see it founded on a basis not to be shaken, where he trusted it would remain for ages, the admiration, the envy, and the bulkwark of the world.

Mr Tierney made several remarks on Mr Pitt's calculations, and concluded with observing, that an idea had been held out that the country would be able to support the war let it continue so long, for which reason he was the more anxious to press his resolutions. There was one Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Windham) in that House, who wished the war to be continued until the ancient monarchy should be restored. He gave him and Lord Fitzwilliam, who held the same opinion, full credit for their sincerity; and as long as one of these continued to be a Minister affilating in his Majesty's Councils, there was no great chance of a restoration of peace. He should consider the resignation of that Honourable Gentleman as the signal of peace. He would, however, put it to the House, whether this was not the moment in which the country was in the best condition to obtain a safe and honourable peace.

Mr Pitt's resolutions were read and agreed to.

The House was then adjourned. Adjourning till to-morrow.

JULY 4.

The bill permitting the making of a tunnel under the River Thames at Tilbury Fort, was read a third time and passed.

A message from the Lords acquainted the House of Commons that their Lordships had agreed to the Income Tax Amendment Bill—The Rufian Mint Bill, the Silver Corn Importation Bill—the British, Greenland, and Newfoundland Fishery Bills, and several other public and private bills.

The Naval Stores Importation Bill—the Corn Importation Bill—and the East India Shipping Bills, were read a third time and passed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House, on rising, do adjourn to this day seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS—July 4.

TREASON FOREFEITURE BILL.

On the question for the second reading of this bill, Lord HOLLAND said, it was one to the principle of which he was most decidedly opposed, being unjust and mischievous, as it visited the iniquities of the fathers upon the children.

The LORD CHANCELLOR supported the bill. It was not a new law but only calculated to convey to posterity the regular and established treason laws of the country.

After some debate the House divided—

For the second reading 8

Against it 4

London.

JULY 5.

SUN-OFFICER—JULY 5.

HALF PAST ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

A dispatch from Earl St Vincent has been received this morning at the Admiralty, stating, that both the French and Spanish fleets were blocked up, the former at Toulon, and the latter at Carthagena.

By the Lady Harriet Packet, which arrived on Tuesday last from Lisbon in 19 days, we have at length some certain intelligence respecting the enemy's fleets in the Mediterranean. The Spaniards had reached Carthagena in a very disabled state, as will be seen from the list in our Falmouth letter; and it appears that the French fleet had again got into Toulon, on the very day on which Earl St. Vincent with his fleet appeared off that port.

Lord Nelson's prizes are still laying at Lisbon. On the 4th of June, his Majesty's frigate Alcmene arrived at Lisbon from a cruise, during which she captured two prizes, which she brought in with her.

The Spanish Gazette states that the French fleet got into Toulon on the 21st of May, in a horrid state, and that Lord St. Vincent was off that harbour.

When the packet left Lisbon, Sir Alan Gardner, in the Royal Sovereign, was off the Rock of Lisbon, with another three-decker, and the Caesar of 80 guns, and a 74. He was waiting, it is said, for the prizes taken by Lord Nelson to bring them home.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last, has not arrived.

The Fifeshire light dragoons were reviewed the 24th ult. on Sheercliff Heights, by Sir Charles Gray, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Lawrie, General Pigot, and his Royal Highness Prince William Frederick, when the regiment, notwithstanding being constantly detached for two years past, performed its evolutions, &c. much to the satisfaction of the General, who was pleased to express his approbation in very flattering terms.

Yesterday the first division of the guards, consisting of 360 of the grenadiers, and 360 of the 3d battalion of the first regiment, marched from St James's Park to Southampton: the second division followed this day, and the third will to-morrow.

Yesterday forenoon his Majesty reviewed, on Wimbledon Common, the different Volunteer Corps of the county of Surrey.

After the review their Majesties, the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York, Kent, &c. breakfasted, with Mr Dundas and Lady Jane. The Royal party at three o'clock took leave, to dine with the Duke of Cumberland at Kew.

SOUTHAMPTON—JULY 4.

Arrived the 25th, 26th, and 27th regiments from Cowes, the 35th, and 79th from Lympington, and the 35th from Guernsey, destined for the projected expedition.

The Quarter-Master-General, Captain Rutherford, arrived this morning. None of the General Officers, except General Burrard, have joined, but hourly expected. Sir Ralph Abercromby comes down on Sunday. The 2d, 27th, and Queen's, are to compose part of the camp.

They are all to be completed to their war establishment. Coote, Burrard, and Knox, are to be the three Major Generals. No cavalry here at present; they are to be stationary near Windsor till the infantry have made good their landing.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitworth is to command the artillery brigade, composed of 300 men, which is to accompany this army.

This encampment will not exceed 10,000 men.

The medical chests which are come down, are small and square, made to answer for horse conveyance.

FALMOUTH, JULY 4.

Arrived, the Lady Harriet packet boat, from Lisbon, in nineteen days. By her, we learn, that the Spanish Fleet had put into Carthagena, on the 18th of May, and the following ships had received much damage:

1. La Purissima Concepcion—Lost her foremast, and was very leaky.
2. St Anna—Leaky, and made 20 inches of water.
3. Mexicano—Totally dismasted, and 4 men killed, and the First and Second Captains wounded.
4. Pelago—Lost her main and mizen mast, and sprung her foremast.
5. St Elmo—Entirely dismasted.
6. San Joaquin—Lost her mainmast, and sprung her foremast.
7. Conquistadore—entirely dismasted.
8. St Francis de Ases—Lost her foremast.
9. Souveraine—Lost her main-mast.
10. St. Paulo—sprung her tiller.
11. St. Francis de Paulo—split her tiller.
12. L'Orient—lost her main and mizen-mast.
13. Matilda frigate—totally dismasted.
14. Unico brig—lost her fore-mast and main-mast.

Advices had also been received at Lisbon, that the French fleet, after failing from Toulon, received considerable damage, and was obliged to put back; and that Lord St. Vincent's fleet had appeared off Toulon the same day, but the French had anchored in Toulon before the English came in sight.

PORTSMOUTH—JULY 3.

His Majesty's frigate Diamond, Captain Griffiths, has captured and sent into this port a large Spanish ship, laden with brandy. The Diamond, and her convoy of East India ships, arrived at Maderia in eight days after sailing from this port.

Saturday a very extraordinary fraud was detected, and an accomplice, as suspected, taken into custody:—Mr W. T. a young man, who for some years has acted as a jobber, and whose father is a clerk in the Bank, bought on Friday, near 100,000. onnum, and gave his drafts on the Banking-house of R. C. and Co. for the same. This onnum was sold by an accomplice, and different drafts taken for it. W. T. absconded, and supposing his drafts not paid on Saturday morning, wrote a letter to the Stock Exchange, stating, that a Principal had left him minus to the amount of 10,000. which would occasion his drafts not to be honoured; but he was willing to pay 12s. 6d. in the pound out of his own pocket. Fortunately for the different Brokers who had sold him the onnum, the Bankers paid the drafts (through the hurry of business) and thus became the only losers, except Mr Golightly, who, by an oversight, neglected to pay a draft of 900. into the Bankers, and by that omission lost his chance of receiving that sum, as the other lucky Brokers who had pre- ceded him.

A fleet of about 100 merchant ships sailed from Jamaica, on the 10th of May, and may be expected in the course of next week.

General Mackenzie, and a great number of gentlemen, came home in the West India fleet.

Paris is perfectly tranquil. Great numbers of addresses are daily received by the Councils, denouncing the three displaced Directors.

In a magazine in Milan, the Austrians have found in a vault the following effects, which the French were not able to carry away with them:—A great many chests with valuable paintings from Rome; the great field repository of medicines of considerable value; 50 chests with church plate; a great many bales of cloth valued at 2,000,000. a small coffer with gold bars; and 40 carriages, one finer than the others, which belonged to the French Commissaries.

BRITISH ARMY.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT TO JULY 1.

	Regulars.	Fencibles.	Tot. Inv.							
	Cav.	Inf.	Cav.	Inf.	Mil.	Pro.	Cav.	Bat.	Com.	Tot. Inv.
England and Wales	21	28	13	1	85	6	154	25		
North Britain	—	6	6	1	12	—	25	4		
Ireland, & on route to	9	10	12	29*	13	—	73	6		
Jersey, Guernsey, &c.	—	9	—	7	—	—	16	25		
Portugal	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	—		
Gibraltar Minorca, &c.	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	—		
North America	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—		
West Indies	2	29	—	—	—	—	32	—		
Cape of Good Hope	1	4	—	—	—	—	5	—		
East Indies, and on passage to	4	17*	—	—	—	—	21	—		
On pax. from abroad	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—		
Total	140	124	31	138	110	16	1,349	62		

\* And 37 Regiments of Native Militia.

† The Company's Troops exclusive.

## FRANCE.

### COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

I dithered Bobbio about a week ago, the enemy having retreated on our arrival. I have sent a strong detachment to S. Sebastian, where there should be about 60 Austrians, who were ordered to fall back on Bobbio, but were prevented from doing so by the rapidity of our march. At this moment their retreat must be cut off.

P.S. In a letter of the 18th, from the head-quarters at Turin, General Desollos acquaints General Perignon with his

intelligence, that the army, forming a combined mass of

2000 men, after having occupied the best positions, is ad-

vanced towards the enemy.

By another letter of the same date, from the head-quarters

of Turin, it is stated, that a corps of 18,000 Austro-Russians

are surrounded by Moreau, Macdonald, Victor, and Grenier.]

STRASBURG, JUNE 26.

At two o'clock this morning we were awoke by the firing of cannon and musquetry on the other side of the Rhine in the vicinity of Offenburgh, about 4 or 5 leagues from hence. It continued till 9 in the morning, but the result we have not yet learned. Some persons who went to the bridge of the Rhine to be eye-witnesses of the affair, bring back intelligence that a great many wounded are coming to us. The baggage of the 10th and 21st regiments of heavy cavalry, and that of the 20th of chasseurs, mounted, have repassed the Rhine, and are encamping on the glacis of our citadel. There is every reason, therefore, to presume that we have been forced to retreat. It appears the engagement has been general along the Rhine. Perhaps the enemy are determined to oblige us to withdraw part of our forces from the vicinity of Switzerland, in order to enable them to attack Maffena on his flank.

BERNE—JUNE 21.

The melancholy spectacle which surrounds us, becomes every day more insupportable—Our wants and our misery daily increase. Maffena defends us with as much valour as knowledge, but he has not a sufficient number of troops. The contractors and the commissaries deceive the Directory and the Ministers on this head, in order to justify their robberies. The soldiers are abandoned as to live wholly at our expence.—Fifteen days ago they took from us 6000 quintals of corn. The magazines of Brouck and of Lucerne have been put into requisition, and a large requisition has been imposed on us, besides forage and rations everywhere for the troops. The contractors are of no service; we are obliged to furnish carriages, while the French wagons are laden with troops. This is the more exasperating, as we are now getting in our harvest. Ten thousand men in the Valais are entirely at our expense; in short, we are utterly ruined, if troops and corn are not sent us, and the villains who pillage us recalled.

VENICE—JUNE 16.

The 8000 French who appeared under Modena, on the 11th were, it seems, only General Macdonald's advanced guard. On the 12th, that General attacked Modena with superior force, and obliged General Hollenzollern to fall back on the Po; in the mean time General Ott attacked at Parma, was also obliged to retreat to the Po. The young Duke of Parma has fled with his family to the left side of the river, in order that he might not be any longer among the belligerent armies.

General Kray has repaired in haste to the head-quarters of Marshal Suarrow, who was on the 23d at Alexandria, in order to consult with him on the means of repelling Macdonald's army, which indicates the design of passing the Po in the neighbourhood of Mantua; an enterprise, which if successful, would be attended with very disagreeable consequences for the Austro-Russian army.

Marshal Suarrow has on his part concentrated a great body of his army in the neighbourhood of Alessandria, to oppose the enterprises of Moreau, who has thrown himself in considerable force on the back of the Apennines, near Aqui and Novi.

It is known that General Moreau had left the two divisions of Victor and Grenier on that point to reinforce Perignon, who, on that side, covered the town of Genoa. Moreau, afterwards caused the troops with which he had made his retreat to Coni, to desile towards the same point; and having received a reinforcement of from 12 to 15,000 men, he finds himself in a situation to resume the offensive, and to raise the blockade of the citadels of Alessandria and Tortona, while the army of Macdonald makes an advantageous diversion on the lower Po.

BUONAPARTE'S ARMY.

The following article we copy from the *Journal des Hommes Libres*, of 12th Mefidor (30th June), into which it has probably been copied from some German journal:

Official report of Commodore Sir SIDNEY SMITH to the ORTOMAN PORTE, respecting the siege of the town of Acre by the army of Buonaparte.

Constantinople, May 23. Buonaparte, after quitting Salalie, employed eight days in crossing the desert. In this march he lost a great many men and horses by bad provisions and the want of water, as well as by the sword of the Arabs, who never ceased to harass him. On leaving the desert he took possession of Larissa, and afterwards of Gaza, Lidda, and Ramie, which were very ill defended by the troops of Ghezzar Pacha. On the 3d of March he was close to Jaffa, which he took by assault on the 7th, after having battered in breach. The Turks made a vigorous resistance, and the French were in a manner obliged to lay siege to every house. The whole garrison were put to the sword, but this assault cost Buonaparte almost 1200 men. On the 17th of March the General entered Caiffe, and on the 18th invested St John d'Acre. Commodore Sir Sidney Smith left Constantinople on the 19th of February, arrived at Alexandria on the 3d of March, after stopping some days at Rhodes, and taking on his passage the French gun-boat La Marianne. On the 3d, Commodore Trowbridge sailed for Sicily, and Sir Sidney Smith took upon him the chief command of the naval force.

On the 7th, Sir Sydney proceeded towards the coast of Syria, and on the 11th arrived before Caiffe; on the 15th he steered for St John of Acre, to concert with Ghezzar Pacha, having got the start of the French by two days, which he employed in making preparations for the defence of the place. On the 16th, about eight in the evening, after a chase of three hours, the Commodore took off Cape Carmel, the whole French flotilla, under the command of Eydoun, *chef de division*, laden with heavy cannon, ammunition, plats-forms, and other articles necessary for Buonaparte's army to undertake the siege. This artillery, consisting of 44 pieces, was immediately mounted on the ramparts of Acre, against the lines and batteries of the enemy, as well as on gun-vessels. The latter were employed with the greatest success against the enemy's flank, and forced them to slaken their fire. The nature of the ground, however, permitted the French to carry their trenches within half a musket shot of the ditch of the place.

On the 14th of April, Commodore Smith took a cheeze from Damietta, laden with rice, flour, and Biscuit, for Buonaparte. On the 30th of March, the French having formed a breach in the north-east part of the town, endeavoured to take it by assault, but were vigorously repulsed by the garrison with considerable loss. The ditch was filled with dead bodies. The troops of Ghezzar Pacha afterwards made three successful sorties; the object of the last was to destroy a mine, which the enemy had constructed under the covered way to the north-east, in order to fill up the ditch near the old breach. The English took charge of this enterprise, and while 2000 Turks effected the sortie, they jumped into the mine, and finding

that the works were not quite finished, tore down the supports, and destroyed the whole construction. The English in this bold attempt lost only Major Oldfield of the marines, and one private; Lieutenants Wright and Jauverin of the navy, Mr Beatty an officer of the marines, and 21 soldiers were wounded. After that an uninterrupted fire was kept up from the place, the artillery being served by the English and Turkish artillery men, who had set out from Constantinople on the 8th of March. The enemy's fire then ceased entirely, as Buonaparte wished to reserve his ammunition for a last effort, which gave no uneasiness to Col. Philippeaux, the chief engineer in the place.

Letter, written by Buonaparte, to Ghezzar Pacha, dated 19th Ventose, (March 9) circulated here:

Since my arrival in Egypt, I several times informed you, that I had no design to make war against you, and that my only object was to expel the Mamelukes. You returned to answer the overtures which I made to you. I announced, that I desired you would drive Ibrahim Bey from the frontiers of Egypt; but, instead of that, you sent troops to Gaza; you formed there large magazines, and gave out, that you intended to march against Egypt. You indeed began to put this plan in execution, and you threw 2000 of your troops into the fortresses of Arish, which is only six miles from the frontiers of Egypt. I was obliged then to depart from Cairo, to direct in person the war which you seemed to invite. The districts of Gaza, Ramle, and Jaffa, are already in my power. I have treated with generosity such of your troops as surrendered at discretion; but I have been severe towards those who violated the rights of war. In a few days, I shall march against Acre; but why should I go to deprive an old man, with whom I am not acquainted, of the few remaining years of his life? What are a few miles more of territory, in comparison of those which I have already conquered? And, as God grants me victory, I will, like him, be clement and merciful, not only towards the people, but towards the great.

You have no solid reason for being my enemy, since you were that of the Mamelukes. Your Government is separated from that of Egypt by the districts of Gaza, Ramle, and impassable marches. Become my friend, be the enemy of the Mamelukes and the English, and I will do you as much good as I have already done you hurt, and I can still do you more. Send me a short answer by some person invested with full powers, that I may know your views. He needs only to present himself to my advanced guard with a white flag, and I have given orders to my Staff to send you a pass of safety, which you will find here annexed. On the 1st of Germinal, (March 21.) I shall march against Acre. I must therefore have an answer before that day.

BUONAPARTE.

Verbal answer of Ghezzar Pacha:

I have not written you, because I am resolved to hold no communication with you. You may march against Acre when you please. I shall be prepared for you, and will bury myself under the ruins of the place rather than let it fall into your hands.

On the above answer, the French Editor of *la Clef du Cabinet*, makes the following observations:

"It appears that such, indeed, would have been the fate of Acre and Ghezzar Pacha, had not the English Commodore Sir Sydney Smith, thrown himself very opportunely into the place, to direct the defence of it, and above all, had not his squadron taken Buonaparte's artillery and ammunition, which were employed in defending the place they had been destined to reduce. This event gave reason to believe that Buonaparte was obliged to raise the siege of Acre, and to fall back on Gaza.

The Paris papers state, that Blanchard, the Balloonist is at present engaged in forming a squadron of Balloons, with which he has undertaken to make an aerial excursion to America. He has also prepared a boat, in case of accident, which no storm can sink. His departure is to be announced in the public papers.

The Egyptian intelligence of last week is very brief, and very confident.—"Sir Sydney Smith has taken Buonaparte prisoner!"—Buonaparte has taken Sir Sydney Smith prisoner!" Take one from one, and there remains nothing.

A Gentleman, named *Man*, being met and asked by an insane neighbour who he was, replied, "I am a man by name and a man by nature." "Are you so?" says the insane, "why then I am a man beside myself, and we two will fight you two;" upon which he knocked him into a ditch.

The distinguished French General, who is vested with the important command of the "The Army of England," has, if he gets paid, as snug a fine as any in England!

STOCKS.

This day, (July 5.) at twelve o'clock,  
3 per cent. on 6½—On 6½  
Exchanges on Dublin 1½.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JULY 8.

We have received the Paris papers from the 23d ult. to the 2d inst. Their contents are of considerable importance. They have brought the first official details from Generals Macdonald and Moreau, for which see the foregoing columns.

Official accounts from MACDONALD boast of some advantages gained by that General in Italy. It does not appear, however, that on the 16th of June he had effected his junction with MOREAU, though it was confidently expected that such a junction would soon take place.

It is said, the intention of MOREAU was to direct his march against Alessandria and Tortona, which latter place the Moniteur of the 29th ult. says he has retaken. These operations induced Marshal SUWARROW to concentrate a great part of his army near Alessandria. From thence his head-quarters were removed about the 16th of June to Pavia, for the purpose of commanding in person against MACDONALD, while General MELAS acts against MOREAU. The reinforcements which MOREAU is said to have received by the Brest fleet, amounted to between 12 and 15000 men.

A decree has been adopted, by which all the conscripts are ordered into active service, and a loan of a 100 millions to be raised. This was resolved upon in consequence of a message from the Directory, stating that the most prompt and efficacious measures were necessary to save the Republic.

Lord ST VINCENT has sent home dispatches, acquainting, that the French fleet is blockaded up at Toulon, and the Spanish at Cartagena.

Saturday, a very fine boy, about seven years of age, was drowned while bathing near St BERNARD'S Well in the water of Leith. The place where this unhappy accident happened is a deep pool by the side of a shelving rock, which has proved fatal to a great number of young boys. It certainly would be proper to fill it up to prevent similar accidents in future.

Tuesday last a Gentleman called upon the Treasurer of the Orphan Hospital, and gave a donation to that institution of 15l.—And on Thursday another Gentleman called upon him, and gave a donation of 20l.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday night, a gentleman coming up the High Street, when near the end of the South Bridge, was rudely jostled by three fellows, one of whom struck him a violent blow on the head; a guard soldier who stood near, tho' repeatedly called upon, made no effort to secure the ruffians.

DIED.  
At Canon-mills, on the 4th inst. Mrs MARGARET SPOTTISWOODE, wife of James Eyr, Esq.

We hear the Marquis of TITCHFIELD has presented the Rev. Mr DAVID RITCHIE, assistant to Dr WILLIAM MOODIE, St Andrew's Church, Edinburgh, to the church of Kilmarnock, in the room of the late Rev. Mr JOHN ROBERTSON.

The whole of the Leeward Island fleet bound to the Clyde, twenty three in number, are now arrived.

The Discovery, R.N.R., is arrived at Jamaica from the Clyde, with a prize, a French privateer of six guns and fifty-five men.

The Venerable, Capt. METCALFE, of Hull, on his passage from Lisbon to Oporto, was attacked by a Spanish privateer off Oporto bar, of 10 or 12 guns, who engaged him for one hour and an half, making several attempts to board him; but Captain M. always fired his guns loaded with grape shot, whenever the privateer was so near as he thought they would have the most effect, by which means he killed several of the Spaniards, and obliged them to strike their colours.

The Venerable's rigging being much cut, and it blowing hard, he did not think it prudent to hoist off his boat to take possession of the privateer, but made sail for Oporto, where he arrived in safety, and not any of his crew hurt.

On Tuesday last, the Sarah and Elizabeth, Hull, arrived there from Greenland, with 11 fish, 1000 seals, and 300 buts of blubber. Capt. HAVITT brings the following account of the success of the different ships belonging to this port, whom he spoke with from the 1st to the 3d of May:—Elizabeth 12 fish; Egginton, Fanny, and Ariel, 6 each; Symmetry, 4; and 1000 seals; Oakhill, 7; nearly full; Caroline, 4 or 5; Blenheim, 7; 155 buts; Enterprise, 3; True love, 11; John, 3 or 4; Maria, 9; Samuel, 3; Minerva, 7; and Manchester, 8. Did not speak the Traveller or Ellison.

CLEARED OUT.

—6. Beaufoy, Wilson, for Inverness—London and Berwick Packet, Ward, for London—Janet, Mariner, for Aberdeen—Leith Packet, Scott, for London—Endeavour, Tod, for Perth—Welfare, Greg, for Liverpool, all with goods.

Wind W. S. W. moderate.

LLOYD'S MARINE LIST—JULY 5.

The Benjamin and Elizabeth, White, from Grenada to London, has been captured off Dangerous, by two privateers, taken by the Raccoon sloop, and brought into the Downs. The Cunningham, Alcock, from China to Copenhagen, is taken and carried into Bourdeaux.

The Ardant, —, from Baltimore to Leghorn, is captured and carried into Algiers.

The Hanover, Snow, from Zanzibar to Bristol, is taken by the Spanish fleet, and carried into Cartagena.

The Juno, Morrison, from Antigua; and the Mary Anne, IM-Nab, from Demarara, are on shore at Liverpool, and nearly full of water.

The Navigator, Green, from Tobago to London, is lost near the Lizard.

The Hope, Worthy, from Charleston to Tortola, is captured and sent for Guadalupe.

WINDS AT SEA.

July 2. S. W.—3. ditto—4. S.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 3.—Hamburg, 0.—Leeward Islands, 1.—Jamaica, 1.—Lisbon, 1; Due—Ireland, 3.—Hamburg, 1.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.—

July 6. Cates, Brize, from London—Nelly, Hartow, from Hamburg—Hazard, Smith, from Inverness—Jean, Morrison, from London—Janet, Hodge, from Liverpool—Christian, Wishart, from Newcastle—Three Brothers, Barr, from Newcastle, all with goods; William and Betsy, Julian, from Boston, wheat-industry, Dood, from Pillaw, ditto—Courier, Aleckes, from ditto, ditto—Two sloops with coals.

CLEARED OUT.

—6. Beaufoy, Wilson, for Inverness—London and Berwick Packet, Ward, for London—Janet, Mariner, for Aberdeen—Leith Packet, Scott, for London—Endeavour, Tod, for Perth—Welfare, Greg, for Liverpool, all with goods.

Wind W. S. W. moderate.

CARD.

GILCHRIST & CO. have the honour of acquainting the Ladies, that they have this day got to hand a Great Choice of Patent Cloaks, Veils, and Laces, of the most elegant patterns; also a box of Straw and Chip Hats, containing the New Porcupine, Grecian, and Turkish shapes, with a Variety of Black and Natural Coloured Lichetons, which are a present exceedingly scarce in London.

GILCHRIST & CO. solicit the attention of the Public to their assortment of Furniture Calicoes, which, in consequence of some late additions, is now very large and splendid.

CORNER OF BLAIR STREET, 7

HIGH STREET, JULY 8, 1799.

CLEARED OUTWARD.

—2. Berwick and Leith, Goldstream packet, Watson—Montrouz, Bell, Adair—Thurso, Christian, Neary.

—3. Berwick, Neptune, Hall.

—4. Dundee, Success, Ballingall.

CLEARED OUTWARD.

—2. Berwick and Leith, Goldstream packet, Watson—Montrouz, Bell, Adair—Thurso, Christian, Neary.

—3. Leith, Edinburgh and Berwick, Cooper; Berwick packet, Paterson—Perth, Active, White.

CARD.

HOLLANDS GENEVA FOR SALE, in the Excise Warehouse, Leith.

NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR HALF ANKERS, of an excellent quality.

Apply to Brown, Murray, and Co.

Leith, July 6.

In last week's papers, I observed on account of a decision of the Court of Session, in a question between a carrier and the Post Office, respecting a letter containing money, which was lodged at their Office, but afterwards could not be found. I observed, at same time, an account of another unfortunate man, far advanced in life, condemned, in England, for opening such letters, besides the recent one at Edinburgh, for the same crime. These examples, Sir, however much we must regret them, are absolutely necessary; and, on the other hand, the decision in the above case is certainly a very proper one. In this situation, if some method could be devised to prevent such letters being secreted, it would both serve the cause of humanity, and at same time, would ease the minds of those having occasion to send money by post. How far this end might be attained by the inclosed plan, I submit to the consideration of those concerned, if you think it worth a place in your paper. I may be wrong; but it appears to me, that it would, in a great measure serve the purpose intended by it.

In consequence of the decision above referred to, many persons will be very scrupulous in lending money by post, from the mistaken idea (which is now corrected by this decision) that the Post Office was liable to make good the contents of letters a-missing. The great temptation, at present, for keeping up such letters, lies wholly in this, that the person thinks he can secrete the letter, without any person being able to know that he actually received it. By the plan, however, I now trouble you with, would assuredly ascertain the delivery of the letter to the Postmaster, its being sealed up in the bag, and lastly, the letter-carrier who received the same to deliver. In this situation, the temptation for secreting the letter would be entirely removed, while the person's mind that sends it would be made perfectly easy, in seeing it entered in the monthly list, by putting down his signature opposite to such entry.

Should such letter, so entered, after all, be found a-missing, it should be understood publicly, that the revenue of the Post Office, at all events, was not answerable for the contents of it; but, notwithstanding this, the plan above referred to would effectually serve this good purpose, that it would point out the person who last received the letter now a-missing; and the dread of this, I should think, would fully prevent him from attempting to keep it up. I remain, Sir,

Your most humble servant,  
P. Z.

ABERDEEN—MONDAY, JULY 5.

Signatures or Initials of  
the Letter Carrier who  
receives it to deliver.

LIST OF MONEY LETTERS.

1. Timothy Theophilus, merchant, Edin.	John Bull.
2. C. T. banker there	A. T.
3. G. H. ditto there	C. R.
4. J. B. writer there	M. Y.
5. A. C. merchant there	P. R.
6. S. T. ditto there	C. P.
7. P. O. ditto there	M. S.
8. R. M. writer there	J. F.
9. L. P. Nicolson's Square, there	C. M.
10. M. F. Cowgate, there	N. R.

The above ten letters put into the bag, 7 R. J.

and sealed in our presence 3 J. S.

W. B. The above list always to accompany the parcel containing the money letters, and the monthly list to be kept by the postmaster to be of the same form.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRECEDING LIST.

1st, That all letters containing money, should be marked on the back, "Money Letter," and delivered to the Post-Master or his Clerk, who should enter the same, and the person to whom it is addressed, as in the 1st column.

2d, That the Post-Master should keep a list similar to the above, and having entered the letter in it, he should hand the same to the person who gives in the letter, so as he may put down his name opposite to the entry.

N. B. As such lists might be suppressed, a dozen of them, (viz. one for each month) should be delivered yearly by the General Post Office to the different post-masters, and the same should contain the signatures of the Secretary and Solicitor upon each of them. By this method a SECURITY would be given to the person who gives in the letter, by seeing it regularly entered in a list, which could not be suppressed by putting another in its place.

3. These letters being tied up in a parcel by themselves, along with the above list of them, when they are delivered out to the letter carrier, he should put down his name as in the 2d column.

N. B. Should it be thought that it would consume too much time for the letter carrier to put down his signature at full length, opposite to every such letter he receives, then let him put down his initials.

The trouble the above plan would occasion to the postmasters would not be great; but in order to compensate him in some shape, he might be allowed 3d. or 6d. for every money letter; and I am sure no person sending such a letter would grudge a sixpence for having the satisfaction in seeing the same to regularly entered. I have only to add, that by proposing the above plan, I don't mean by it to say, that if the letter is a-missing, the Post-office is to be liable for the contents of it. By no means; the only purpose intended by it is contained in the above letter.

P. Z.

SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.

Creditors of JAMES TAYLOR, Merchant in Muthill, to lodge their claims with Alex Porteous, merchant, Perth, John Thomson, schoolmaster, Muthill, or Robt. Peddie, writer, Perth, on or before the 1st of August.

WILLIAM, JOHN, and HUMPHREY BARROUR, Merchant and Bleachers in Kilbarchan, to meet in John Orr's, vintner in Paisley, on the 20th July, at one P. M. to decide on an offered composition.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ARBROATH, COUNTY OF FIFER.

To be Sold by public roup, within the house of Miss Fildan, vintner, Arbroath, upon Monday the 25th day of October 1799, betwixt one and two o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS and ESTATE of DENFIELD, lying within a mile and a half of Arbroath, consisting of about 100 acres mostly arable. A convenient Mansion-house, Garden, Pigeon-house and offices are on the premises, with a plantation of about six acres, besides a good deal of hard wood planted about the house. The mansion-house is pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive view of the sea, and the adjacent country. The purchasers entry will be at Marlinnes next, the whole having been in the natural possession of the late proprietor for many years.

The conditions of sale and title deeds, which are unexceptionable, may be seen in the hands of John Cowhill town clerk of Arbroath, to whom, or to Thomas Duncan writer in Edinburgh, intending purchasers desirous of further information respecting the premises may apply.

James Bruce at Denfield will shew the lands.

### NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Subscriptions in the FORT WILLIAM District of Inverness-shire, The Parish of KILMALLIE.

Mrs. M. Campbell, aged 100 years; Mrs. McDonald, Dowager of Duthie, at Fort William; Mrs. Hardie Montier, there; Mrs. Munro, Maryburgh; Mrs. Bell McLachlan, there; Mrs. McLean, midwife, there; Mrs. Cameron, there; Dr. McIntyre, vintner, there; J. Livingstone, vintner, Corryhinchuan; Mrs. Livingstone, there; H. McLachlan, vintner, there; J. McPherson; John Cameron, Kenmore; Alexander McMillan, Caledon Minick; Donald McLean, Strong Evan Cameron, Inverclyde; Duncan Cameron, schoolmaster, Culcherlin; Duncan McInnes, miller in Culchenna; John McKenzie, jun. Bellachochin; John McKenzie, sen. there; Donald Cameron, Laganfern; Archibald McEachan, tenant in Shona; John McVarish, tenant in Langall; Donald McMaster, Balmacrae; John McMillan, merchant, Tommenuck

John McMillan, draper, Maryburgh; J. McEwan, staymaker, there; Donald Kennedy, draper, Fort William; John McMillan, pensioner, there; Duncan Kennedy, merchant there; Agustine McMillan, Achmarie; Mary Cameron, maid-servant, Menie; Alexander McMillan, in Culchenna; Ewan Cameron, in Omich; Angus McKenzie, ditto; Wm. McKenzie, ditto; Duncan McLean, pensioner; Duncan McLean, in Culchenna; Evan Cameron, in Omich; Angus McMillan, merchant, Tommenuck

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